

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA  
CHARLOTTESVILLE DIVISION

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

v.

Case No. 3:18cr00011

JAMES ALEX FIELDS, JR.

**DEFENDANT'S SENTENCING MEMORANDUM**

The essential property of mercy is that it applies to the undeserving. The hope attached to the expression of mercy is that, in time, the undeserving can change. Due to his tender age, his consistent history battling various mental health diagnoses, the ongoing effects of trauma he endured as a child, and as an expression of the unbending conviction that no individual is wholly defined by their worst moments, this court should resist the temptation to conclude James Fields' story after its first twenty years by imposing a life sentence.

With respect to his age, the Supreme Court has ruled that the Eighth Amendment clearly limits the sentences that can be imposed upon children. This is due, in part, to the scientific consensus around two ideas that are as true as they are intuitive: first, that the physiological processes of growth extend well past adolescence and, second, that emerging adults have a greater capacity for reform. In short, we are increasingly coming to understand that adolescence—and the well-understood immaturity, irresponsibility, impetuousness, and recklessness that accompany it—does not end at age 18. In fact, contemporary neuroscience proves that the constitutionally distinct status of juveniles must extend to at least the age

of 21. As a result, it would be unconstitutionally cruel and unusual to sentence someone who was 20 at the time of an offense to a sentence of life imprisonment. Even in the absence of such a conclusion about the Eighth Amendment, the Court must still consider the mitigating aspects of James' youth at the time of the offense.

In addition, James has battled mental illness since he was a young child. He inherited a strong family history of bipolar disorder, and was hospitalized three times during his school years for his mental illness, with a myriad number of doctors and interventions in between. Fundamentally, James' mental illness causes him to lose emotional and behavioral control in stressful situations. His cognitive distortions cause him to respond with aggression and anger. By high school, his medications were stabilized, and he was able to exercise control over his symptoms. This period ended when James was rejected from military school due to his medications, and he made the decision to stop treatment so he could enlist after high school. He only started taking medication again while incarcerated after August 12<sup>th</sup>.

Finally, James' story cannot be told without understanding the childhood trauma of growing up with the knowledge that his Jewish grandfather (who suffered from bipolar disorder) had murdered James' grandmother (who also suffered from bipolar disorder) before committing suicide. James' father—who also suffered from bipolar disorder—was killed in a car accident before James was born. James' mother was in an accident that made her a paraplegic before he was born. She raised him from a wheelchair as a single mother.

If mercy is extended only to the undeserving, we do so as an act of hope. In particular, we extend mercy in the hope that an individual's worst act is neither their only act, nor their last. This worst act was committed in the shadow of James' own history and was the result of a terrible decision he made in a few minutes when he found himself trying to get back to Ohio but was instead unexpectedly blocked by a crowd of counter-protesters.

In this case, there is reason for hope. The reason adolescent behavior must be judged differently is because “predictions about adolescents’ future character and behavior based on assessments made prior to maturation amount to little more than speculation.”<sup>1</sup> There is an “absence of proof that assessments of adolescent behavior will remain stable into adulthood [which] invites unreliable…sentencing based on faulty appraisals of character and future conduct.”<sup>2</sup> Given James’ age and state of brain development, and his mental illness, it would be speculation to assume that he would make the same hateful decision in the future.

For these reasons, James asks this Court for a sentence of less than life imprisonment.

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<sup>1</sup> Declaration of Dr. Laurence Steinberg, Distinguished University Professor of Psychology, Temple University, attached hereto as Exhibit B, at 7 [hereinafter Ex. B].

<sup>2</sup> *Id* at 24 (citing Brief for the American Psychological Association and the Missouri Psychological Association as Amici Curiae Supporting Respondent, *Roper v. Simmons*, 543 U.S. 551 (2005) (No. 03-633)).

**I. James' history and characteristics are marked by childhood trauma and mental illness and support a sentence of less than life.**

James' family history is one of trauma, violence, and mental illness—beginning before his birth, and exerting a powerful influence on his neurological, psychological, and social development.

*A. James' Mother's Family.*

James' mother is [REDACTED], who is [REDACTED] and has lived since [REDACTED] in [REDACTED] Ohio, where she is employed as an [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED].<sup>3</sup> Before moving to Ohio, she lived in [REDACTED] Kentucky, a suburb of [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] parents both suffered from bipolar disorder, and the father was hospitalized at least once due to his illness and treated with lithium.  
[REDACTED]'s parents divorced and she went to live with her mother in an apartment in [REDACTED] Kentucky. In [REDACTED], several months after [REDACTED] and her mother moved, the father came to the apartment building and got into a violent argument with her mother. He shot and killed her mother, then himself, with a 12-gauge shotgun outside the apartment. [REDACTED] was inside at the time.

When [REDACTED] was [REDACTED] she was injured in an automobile accident and suffered severe injuries that rendered her paraplegic. She requires the use of a wheelchair for mobility. James is her only child. She has not been diagnosed with or treated for any mental health problems.

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<sup>3</sup> A letter from James' mother has been provided to the Court by the probation office.

### *B. James' Father's Family*

James never met his father. [REDACTED] was killed in a motor vehicle crash near [REDACTED] Kentucky, in December 1996, five months before James was born. He was [REDACTED] [REDACTED] who was known as [REDACTED] was a big man and worked as a bouncer at a local bar. He had been diagnosed with bipolar disorder, dyslexia, and alcoholism. His siblings, [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] were also diagnosed with bipolar disorder. [REDACTED] was killed when he was a passenger in the back seat of a car driven by [REDACTED]. They had been drinking and the car crashed into a utility pole. After the wreck, [REDACTED] and another passenger left [REDACTED] for dead and walked back to the bar where they had been drinking. [REDACTED] was later charged with murder and pled to reckless homicide. James learned about his father's death as a young child.

### *C. James' Childhood and History of Mental Illness*

As a result of the events mentioned above, James was born into a single parent family—and that parent was wheelchair-bound. He inherited a strong history of bipolar disorder. He experienced the significant negative impact of maternal stress and anxiety from his father's death while he was in utero which only increased his risk for mental illness.<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> See, e.g., Deborah Kim et al., *Prenatal Programming of Mental Illness: Current Understanding of Relationship and Mechanisms*, 17 Current Psychiatry Reps., no. 2, Feb. 2015, at 1 (“[A]lthough somewhat inconsistent, there are compelling data which suggest that exposures to severe stressors such as loss of a first-degree relative or a spouse early in pregnancy or even immediately prior to conception increase the risk of schizophrenia primarily in male offspring, which bereavement stress during the third trimester is associated with an increased risk for

As a young child James got along well with children in his neighborhood and engaged in karate and little league. But when James was in preschool, he also began having over the top “tantrums” that were so severe he was removed from the school.<sup>5</sup> He then started having more difficulty sustaining attention at school.



At age 7, James’ behavior shifted and he showed significant aggressive behaviors including a threat to kill his mother. His mother described a pattern



where he would be aggressive for about 3 days in a row, and then calm down for the next few days. He threw chairs at school, refused to get on a bus, or car, would run through parking lots, argue, scream, hit, and kick. It was then he was diagnosed

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externalizing behaviors and ADHD.”); Adrienne Lange, *Prenatal Maternal Stress and the Developing Fetus and Infant: A Review of Animal Models as Related to Human Research*, 10 J. Infant, Child, & Adolescent Psychotherapy 326 (2011) (prenatal stress influences psychological and physiological systems as well as neuroanatomical structure).

<sup>5</sup> The following information is all summarized from the very detailed Forensic Psychiatric Evaluation prepared by Dr. Bruce J. Cohen, Department of Psychiatry and Neurobehavioral Sciences, University of Virginia Health System, which is attached to this memorandum as Exhibit A. This summary is consistent with the mental health history from paragraphs 249-256 of the presentence investigation report.

with likely childhood bipolar disorder, prompting a referral and referred to the Cincinnati Children's Pediatric Bipolar Disorder program. There he was again evaluated and provisionally diagnosed with bipolar disorder. The evaluating doctor felt that his mood instability and aggression were so severe that even at age 7, he should be medicated.

After attempts at medicating his condition achieved varying degrees of success, James was admitted to a psychiatric hospital when he was still just 7 years



of age. With adjusted medication and support from his school, James started doing better with fewer behavioral episodes. Over the next several years, James was consistently monitored by the school and his doctors. His medications

were adjusted, he attended different after-care programs, and he would have periods of success controlling his aggression, anxiety, and outbreaks. During this time, James was diagnosed with ADHD. He continued to have significant behavioral and social difficulties through fourth grade, but seemed to be doing better by fifth grade.

At age 10, James was admitted to a psychiatric hospital for a second time after a significant aggressive incident where he hit a teacher, threw chairs, and threatened harm. His doctors continued to try to get his medications and diagnoses

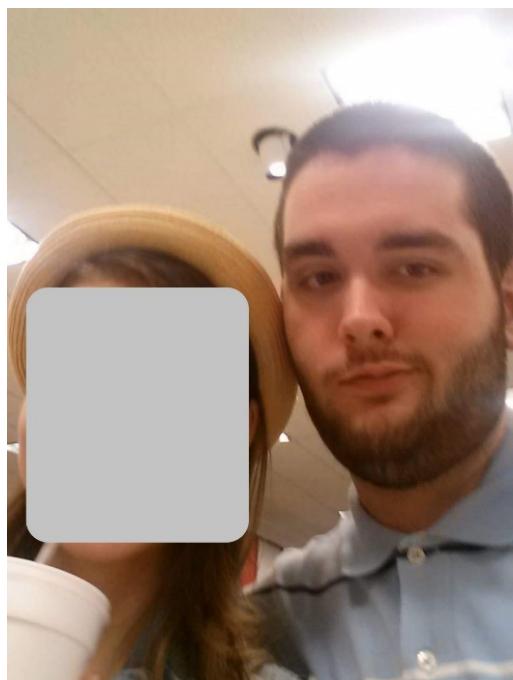
correct over the next months, and he attended a different school program. James returned to the regular classroom and struggled academically. Then in the winter of his 7<sup>th</sup> grade year, he threatened a teacher and triggered a formal threat assessment by the school. The school concluded that his bipolar disorder and ADHD likely contributed to his behavioral problems, poor self-control, rapid change in mood, and state of intense anger/frustration.

The cycle of behavioral incidents, changes to medication, diagnoses, and interventions continued through his middle school years. There also began to be signs that James had odd beliefs about history and the world, and that he enjoyed provoking reactions from people by making racist comments. By eighth grade, teachers had noted overall improvement, but he was admitted for his third and final psychiatric inpatient admission that year at age 13. He started public high school in the fall of 2011, and received juvenile charges that year concerning violent and threatening behavior with his mother. For ten months he was placed at a group home where he performed okay academically, but continued to struggle with impulsive aggression.

In September 2012, James returned to high school as a sophomore and, finally, he was doing well. Regular psychiatric treatment and medication was key—his mood was more stable. The mix of medications and treatment were finally working. His behavior improved with no more suspensions.



He had a small number of friends, and did normal high school things like go to dances. Mostly, however, he played video games and interacted with people on social media.



James made plans to join the Fishburne Military Academy in Virginia during his 11<sup>th</sup> grade year. He was accepted, and his mom was driving him to his new school when they received a call saying that his acceptance was revoked due to the program receiving copies of his medical records which showed he was taking psychiatric medications. James was crushed. His grades declined, but he did not have any more behavioral issues in high school.

James desperately wanted to join the Army after graduation. The rejection from military school due to his psychiatric medications made him worry that he would not be able to join the Army if he was medicated, so James told his doctor that he would no longer take the medications. He remained generally stable through the rest of high school and graduated.

James did enlist after graduation from high school in May 2015, but separated from the Army soon thereafter. His Army records show a “lack of motivation and failure to train.” The physical training aspect was very difficult for

him and he wrote at the time that "I feel this isn't how I want to spend my life. So I'm going to college."

After leaving the Army, he initially moved in with his mother, and worked as a security guard, and then at Starbucks. He then went back to work as a security guard and was placed with a company where he only worked the third shift and had less interaction with other people. He then moved into his own apartment with his cat around April of 2017. James and his mother lived only about 5 minutes apart, and he frequently went by her apartment to do his laundry and help her with groceries, taking out the garbage, and picking up her mail. His mom was the only person he had regular contact with aside from friends online that he played video games with. He applied to Owens Community College and was accepted. His orientation was supposed to start on August 16, 2017.



Like many, James spent a lot of time online throughout adolescence and emerging adulthood. He started using Twitter in search of a community. He quickly learned that provocative and hateful comments led to more exposure and engagement and took joy in that. He felt more and more popular as he played to an increasingly radicalized crowd. He followed Richard Spencer, Michael Peinovich, and Identity Evropa on Twitter, had an abiding interest in racialized ideology, and

heard about the August 12 Unite the Right rally through its organizers' online recruiting campaign. Having some familiarity with some of the rally's speakers, he formed his intention to attend, and found out that he would be able to take off of work only two days before the rally.

**II. James' age at the time of the offense (20) requires a sentence of less than life.**

It would be unconstitutionally cruel and unusual to sentence anyone who was 20 at the time of the offense to life imprisonment without the possibility of parole. In lieu of agreeing that such a sentence would be unconstitutional, this Court should consider James' age as a mitigating factor under the guidelines and sentence him to less than life imprisonment for that reason.

*A. A sentence of life imprisonment would violate the Eighth Amendment*

The Supreme Court has made it clear that juveniles are different. The Eighth Amendment limits the sentences that can be imposed on children.<sup>6</sup> This is because youth are understood to have reduced culpability but also greater capacity for reform. This understanding has derived from psychology and brain science showing "fundamental differences between juvenile and adult minds."<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>6</sup> *Roper v. Simmons*, 543 U.S. 551 (2005) (prohibiting execution of children under 18 at time of offense); *Graham v. Florida*, 560 U.S. 48, 74-75 (2010) (children convicted of non-homicide offenses cannot be sentenced to life without parole and must have "realistic" and "meaningful opportunity to obtain release based on demonstrated maturity and rehabilitation"); *Montgomery v. Louisiana*, 577 U.S. \_\_, 136 S. Ct. 718, 733 (2016) (extending *Graham* to even homicide cases except in the rarest of cases where the sentence determines the particular child "exhibits such irretrievable depravity that rehabilitation is impossible"); *Miller v. Alabama*, 567 U.S. 460, 473 (2012) (same).

<sup>7</sup> *Graham*, 560 U.S. at 68.

Contemporary neuroscience and “evolving standards of decency” compel the same conclusion for a 20-year-old. Adolescence, and the well-understood immaturity, irresponsibility, impetuousness, and recklessness that accompany it, do not end at age 18. Contemporary neuroscience proves that the constitutionally distinct status of juveniles must extend to at least the age of 21. As a result, it would be unconstitutionally cruel and unusual to sentence someone who was 20 at the time of an offense to a sentence of life imprisonment for the reasons set forth below.

1. Roper, Graham, and Miller clearly relied on then up-to-date neuroscience to determine that adolescents are “constitutionally different” from adults for sentencing purposes

Beginning with *Roper* in 2005, the Supreme Court has repeatedly held that the Eighth Amendment’s prohibition against cruel and unusual punishment prohibit treating offenders who commit murder when under 18 as adults for sentencing.<sup>8</sup> This is based on the Eighth Amendment’s “proportionality” requirement which prohibits certain punishments from being imposed on categories of individuals with diminished culpability.<sup>9</sup> These punishments are deemed disproportionate “based on mismatches between the culpability of a class of

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<sup>8</sup> 543 U.S. at 551; *see also* *Graham*, 560 U.S. at 48; *Miller*, 567 U.S. at 470.

<sup>9</sup> *See, e.g.*, *Graham*, 560 U.S. at 48; *Kennedy v. Louisiana*, 554 U.S. 407 (2008) (capital punishment for non-homicide offense unconstitutional); *Roper*, 543 U.S. at 551; *Atkins v. Virginia*, 536 U.S. 304 (2002) (capital punishment unconstitutional for the intellectually disabled); *Enmund v. Florida*, 458 U.S. 782 (1982) (capital punishment unconstitutional for offenders who did not kill, attempt to kill, or intend to kill).

offenders and the severity of a penalty.”<sup>10</sup> These cases all hold that “children are constitutionally different from adults for sentencing purposes.”<sup>11</sup>

The constitutionally distinct status of juveniles is premised on the constitutional finding that juvenile offenders “have diminished culpability and greater prospects for reform” than adults. *Id.* “Youth is more than a chronological fact.”<sup>12</sup> Adolescence is a “transient” period of “immaturity, irresponsibility, impetuousness, and recklessness.”<sup>13</sup>

*Miller* holds that the “distinctive attributes of youth” are not “crime-specific,” but apply even to adolescents who “commit terrible crimes,” and identifies “three significant gaps between juveniles and adults:”

- Adolescents’ “lack of maturity” and “underdeveloped sense of responsibility” engender “recklessness, impulsivity, and heedless risk-taking.”
- Adolescents are more susceptible to negative environmental influences and pressures, “including from their family and peers,” in part because adolescents “have limited control over their own environment and lack the ability to extricate themselves from horrific, crime-producing settings.”
- Adolescents are more likely to change: “a child’s character is not as well-formed as an adult’s, his traits are less fixed and his actions are less likely to be evidence of irretrievable depravity.”<sup>14</sup>

*Roper*, *Graham*, and *Miller* all relied heavily on then-available advances in neuroscience which documented the highly significant neurobiological differences between adolescent and adult brains. “Our decisions rested not only on common

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<sup>10</sup> *Miller*, 567 U.S. at 470.

<sup>11</sup> *Id.*

<sup>12</sup> *Id.* at 476 quoting *Eddings v. Oklahoma*, 455 U.S. 104, 115 (1982).

<sup>13</sup> *Id.* quoting *Johnson v. Texas*, 509 U.S. 350, 368 (1993).

<sup>14</sup> *Id.* at 471.

sense—on what ‘any parent knows’—but on science and social science as well.”<sup>15</sup> As detailed below, current developments in neuroscience, many of which were not available when *Roper*, *Graham*, and *Miller* were decided, conclusively demonstrate that the same neurobiological “transient qualities of youth” last beyond the age of 17. The adolescent brain does not magically mature on its eighteenth birthday. This fact is significant because the adolescent brain is so different from the adult brain.

2. Neuroscience demonstrates that adolescents are different because of their distinct developmental phase characterized by heightened proclivity to risk taking, impulsivity, and a diminished capacity for self-regulation

Research pioneered by Dr. Laurence Steinberg, Distinguished University Professor of Psychology, Temple University, demonstrates that the human brain undergoes a “massive reorganization” during the teenage years. These changes are both structural and functional and make adolescence a stage of life biologically distinct from childhood and adulthood.<sup>16</sup> Although the brain’s logical capabilities are generally fully formed at 16, the systems controlling more complex judgments—such as risk/reward evaluations, responses to environmental stressors, and impulse control—do not completely develop until the mid-twenties.<sup>17</sup>

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<sup>15</sup> *Miller*, 567 U.S. at 471.

<sup>16</sup> Laurence Steinberg, *A Behavioral Scientist Looks at the Science of Adolescent Brain Development*, 72 *Brain & Cognition* 160, 160 (2010) [hereinafter Steinberg, *Behavioral Scientist*]; see Laurence Steinberg, *Adolescent Development and Juvenile Justice*, 5 *Ann. Rev. Clinical Psychol.* 459, 465 (2009) [hereinafter Steinberg, *Adolescent Development*].

<sup>17</sup> See, e.g., Nat’l Research Council, Comm. on Assessing Juvenile Justice Reform, *Reforming Juvenile Justice: A Developmental Approach* 132 (Richard J. Bonnie et

As the adolescent brain matures, it undergoes a temporary developmental imbalance between two neurobiological systems: the limbic system, associated with emotions and reward-seeking, and the prefrontal regulatory system, which governs rational judgment and impulse control.<sup>18</sup> During early and middle adolescence, the limbic system experiences a “rapid and dramatic increase in dopaminergic activity,” causing a marked increase in reward seeking, sensation seeking, and accompanying risky behavior.<sup>19</sup> The reward centers of the adolescent brain are more active than those of adults, leading to an overestimation of rewards versus risks.<sup>20</sup>

At the same time, “compelling neurobiological evidence” demonstrates that the brain’s regulatory system undergoes a more gradual, linear maturation over the course of adolescence.<sup>21</sup> This means that adolescents have a qualitatively higher neurological inclination to engage in risky activity, while at the same time they have a qualitatively lower ability to control impulses or accurately assess future consequences. “Adolescents develop an accelerator a long time before they can steer

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al. eds., 2013); Elizabeth Cauffman & Laurence Steinberg, *(Im)maturity of Judgment in Adolescents: Why Adolescents May Be Less Culpable Than Adults*, 18 Behav. Sci. & L. 741, 744 (2000).

<sup>18</sup> See, e.g., Nat'l Research Council, *supra*, at 2; Steinberg, *Adolescent Development*, *supra*, at 466-65; Alison Gopnik, *What's Wrong With the Teenage Mind*, Wall St. J., Jan. 28, 2012.

<sup>19</sup> Steinberg, *Adolescent Development*, *supra*, at 466; see Nat'l Research Council, *supra*, at 97-98; Gopnik, *supra*.

<sup>20</sup> See, e.g., Gopnik, *supra*; David Dobbs, *Beautiful Brains*, Nat'l Geographic Mag., Oct. 2011.

<sup>21</sup> Steinberg, *Adolescent Development*, *supra*, at 466; see, e.g., Nat'l Research Council, *supra*, at 92, 96-99; Laurence Steinberg, *A Social Neuroscience Perspective on Adolescent Risk-Taking*, 28 Dev. Rev. 78, 83 (2008) [hereinafter Steinberg, *Risk-Taking*].

and brake.”<sup>22</sup> The ability to regulate and assess increases gradually as adolescents age.<sup>23</sup>

Studies further show that emotionally-charged situations exacerbate this discrepancy, leaving teenagers—especially young men—even less able to exercise the regulatory functions of the brain in the very contexts when those moderating functions are most needed. While young men may be good at “cold reasoning,” their ability to reason at times of stress and excitement—“hot reasoning”—remains undeveloped and immature.<sup>24</sup>

Ultimately, this developmental imbalance explains why “adolescence is a time of inherently immature judgment.”<sup>25</sup> Although teenagers might seem as

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<sup>22</sup> Gopnik, *supra*.

<sup>23</sup> See, e.g., Laurence Steinberg, *A Dual Systems Model of Adolescent Risk-Taking*, 52 Developmental Psychobiology 216 (2010); Charles Geier & Beatriz Luna, *The Maturation of Incentive Processing and Cognitive Control*, 93 Pharmacology, Biochemistry, & Behav. 212, 215-18 (2009).

<sup>24</sup> See, e.g., Nat'l Research Council, *supra*, at 92-93; Bernard Figner et al., *Affective and Deliberative Processes in Risky Choice*, 35 J. Experimental Psychol. 709, 709 (2009). Anatomically, these changes can be explained as follows. The brain experiences a loss of “gray matter”—the shedding of excess, unused synaptic connections—and a gradual increase in “white-matter,” a coating of myelin which speeds neural-transmission. See, e.g., M.R. Asato et al., *White Matter Development in Adolescence: A DTI Study*, 20 Cerebral Cortex 2122 (2010); Dobbs, *supra*; Geier & Luna, *Cognitive Control*, *supra*, at 215-16 ; Steinberg, *Adolescent Development*, *supra*, at 466. Together, the reduction in gray matter and the increase in white matter improves the efficiency and connectivity of neural signaling in the prefrontal cortex and among multiple regions of the brain. See, e.g., Nat'l Research Council, *supra*, at 99; Geier & Luna, *supra*, at 215-16; Steinberg, *Risk-Taking*, *supra*, at 93-95. These functional changes are associated with improved “response inhibition, planning ahead, weighing risks and rewards, and the simultaneous consideration of multiple sources of information.” Steinberg, *Risk-Taking*, *supra*, at 94; see, e.g., Nat'l Research Council, *supra*, at 99; Asato et al., *supra*, at 2123; Geier & Luna, *supra*, at 215

<sup>25</sup> Steinberg, *Adolescent Development*, *supra*, at 467.

intelligent as adults, “their ability to regulate their behavior in accord with these advanced intellectual abilities is more limited.”<sup>26</sup> Adolescents overvalue immediate rewards and are less future-oriented compared to adults; they are more impulsive, more susceptible to emotion and stress, and less likely to perceive the consequences of their actions, especially negative ones.<sup>27</sup>

In summary, adolescents and people in their early 20s are:

- More likely than adults to underestimate the number, seriousness, and likelihood of risks involved in a given situation;
- Prone to engage in what psychologists call “sensation-seeking”—the pursuit of arousing, rewarding, exciting or novel experiences;
- Less able to control their impulses and consider the future consequences of their actions and decisions;
- More socially and emotionally immature than their intellectual maturity would suggest.

These are the fundamental reasons that youth is different, and the Supreme Court has agreed.

### 3. Advances in neuroscience render any hardline distinction between 17-year-olds and 20-year-olds irrational and invalid

The Supreme Court’s conclusions in *Miller*, *Graham*, and *Roper* were largely informed by the work of Dr. Laurence Steinberg discussed above. Dr. Steinberg was the lead scientist for the American Psychological Association (“APA”) in drafting the APA’s *amicus* briefs in *Roper*, *Graham*, and *Miller*. He was responsible for assuring that the briefs accurately reflected the science of adolescent development as it was

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<sup>26</sup> *Id.*

<sup>27</sup> *Id.* at 468-70; Human Rights Watch & Amnesty Int’l, *The Rest of Their Lives: Life Without Parole for Child Offenders in the United States* 46 (2005).

understood at the time.<sup>28</sup> However, Dr. Steinberg has explained that research has advanced considerably in recent years and that “knowing what we know now, one could’ve made the very same arguments about 18-, 19- and 20-year-olds that were made about 16- and 17-year olds in *Roper*.<sup>”29</sup>

Dr. Steinberg has prepared a declaration in this case, attached hereto as Exhibit B. In this declaration he states that “[f]urther study of brain maturation conducted during the past decade has revealed that several aspects of brain development affecting judgment and decision-making are not only ongoing during early and middle adolescence, but continue at least until age 21.”<sup>30</sup> Further, [a]s more research confirming this conclusion accumulated, by 2015 the notion that brain maturation continues into late adolescence became widely accepted among neuroscientists.”<sup>31</sup> One reason researchers have learned so much more is the

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<sup>28</sup> *Testimony of Laurence Steinberg, Cruz v. United States*, No. 11-CV-787 (JCH), 2017 WL 3638176, (D. Conn. September 13, 2017).

<sup>29</sup> *Commonwealth v. Bredhold*, Order Declaring Kentucky’s Death Penalty Statute as Unconstitutional, No. 14-CR-161 (Fayette [Ky.] Cir. Ct. Aug. 1, 2017), (summarizing Dr. Steinberg’s testimony in that case).

<sup>30</sup> Ex. B at 5.

<sup>31</sup> *Id.* at 6, citing N. Dosenbach, et al., *Prediction of Individual Brain Maturity Using fMRI*, 329 Science 1358 (2011); D. Fair, et al., *Functional Brain Networks Develop from a “Local to Distributed” Organization*, 5 PLoS Computational Biology 1 (2009); AM Hedman et al., *Human Brain Changes Across the Life Span: A Review of 56 Longitudinal Magnetic Resonance Imaging Studies*, 33 Human Brain Mapping 1987 (2012); A. Pfefferbaum et al., *Variation in Longitudinal Trajectories of Regional Brain Volumes of Healthy Men and Women (Ages 10 to 85 Years) Measured with Atlas-Based Parcellation of MRI*, 65 NeuroImage 176 (2013); D. Simmonds, et al., *Developmental Stages and Sex Differences of White Matter and Behavioral Development Through Adolescence: A Longitudinal Diffusion Tensor Imaging (DTI) Study*, 92 NeuroImage 356 (2014); L. Somerville et al., *A Time of Change: Behavioral and Neural Correlates of Adolescent Sensitivity to Appetitive and Aversive Environmental Cues* 72 Brain & Cognition 124 (2010); C. Tamnes et

advent of functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging (fMRI) which permits observation of the brains of living individuals. “The results of this examination demonstrated that key brain systems and structures, especially those involved in self-regulation and higher-order cognition, continue to mature throughout adolescence until at least the age of 21 and likely beyond in some areas of function.”<sup>32</sup> Dr. Steinberg explains that the “contemporary view of brain development as ongoing at least until age 21 stands in marked contrast to the view held by scientists as recently as 15 years ago.”<sup>33</sup>

We now know that, in many respects, individuals between 18 and 21 are more neurobiologically similar to younger teenagers than had previously been thought; their character has not yet been fully formed (as those brain regions most determinant of character are the last to mature), they remain amendable to change, and they are able to profit from rehabilitation.<sup>34</sup>

As a result, courts have begun extending the Eighth Amendment protections of *Roper*, *Graham*, *Miller*, and *Montgomery* to young adults. For example, a trial court in Kentucky declared the death penalty unconstitutional for offenders under 21.<sup>35</sup> The court reasoned that “given the national trend toward restricting the use of the death penalty for young offenders, and given the recent studies by the

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al., . *Development of the Cerebral Cortex Across Adolescence: A Multisample Study of Inter-related Longitudinal Changes in Cortical Volume, Surface Area, and Thickness*, 37 J. Neuroscience 3402 (2017); K. Whitaker et al., *Adolescence Is Associated with Genomically Patterned Consolidation of the Hubs of the Human Brain Connectome*, 113 PNAS 9105 (2016).

<sup>32</sup> *Id.* at 5.

<sup>33</sup> *Id.* at 6-7.

<sup>34</sup> *Id.* at 7.

<sup>35</sup> See *Commonwealth v. Bredhold*, No. 14-CR-161, Order Declaring Kentucky’s Death Penalty Statute as Unconstitutional (Fayette [Ky.] Cir. Ct. Aug. 1, 2017) (Scorsone, J.).

scientific community, the death penalty would be an unconstitutionally disproportionate punishment for crimes committed by individuals under twenty-one (21) years of age [at the time of the offense].”<sup>36</sup> A New Jersey appellate court similarly relied on *Miller* to support its decision to remand for resentencing a 75-year aggregate sentence imposed for murder committed by a 21-year-old defendant, reasoning that where the sentence is the practical equivalent of life without parole, courts must “consider at sentencing a youthful offender’s failure to appreciate risks and consequences as well as other factors often peculiar to young offenders.”<sup>37</sup>

The American Bar Association has relied upon this change in neuroscience as the reason for its Resolution 111, which “urges each jurisdiction that imposes capital punishment to prohibit the imposition of a death sentence on or execution of any individual who was 21 years or younger at the time of the offense.”<sup>38</sup> The resolution explains its rationale as based on “findings [that] demonstrate that 18 to 21 year olds have a diminished capacity to understand the consequences of their

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<sup>36</sup> *Id.* (relying heavily on brain science-related testimony to conclude that the death penalty is a disproportionate punishment for offenders younger than 21 because such individuals are categorically less culpable and have a better chance at rehabilitation); *see also Commonwealth v. Diaz*, No. 15-CR-584-001, Order Declaring Kentucky’s Death Penalty Statute as Unconstitutional (Fayette [Ky.] Cir. Ct. Sept. 6, 2017) (Scorsone, J.).

<sup>37</sup> *State v. Norris*, No. A-3008-15T4, 2017 WL 2062145, at \*5 (N.J. Super. Ct. App. Div. May 15, 2017); *see also Cruz v. United States*, No. 11-CV-787 (JCH), 2017 WL 3638176 (D. Conn. April 3, 2017) (granting defendant’s motion for a hearing on a § 2255 motion, concluding that he raised an issue of material fact as to whether a youth of 18 years and 20 weeks is legally and developmentally a child such that his mandatory life-without-parole sentence violates the Eighth Amendment).

<sup>38</sup> American Bar Association Resolution 111, available at <https://www.americanbar.org/content/dam/aba/images/abanews/mym2018res/111.pdf> [hereinafter ABA Resolution].

actions and control their behavior in ways similar to youth under 18.”<sup>39</sup>

“Additionally, research suggests that late adolescents, like juveniles, are more prone to risk-taking and that they act more impulsively than older adults in ways that likely influence their criminal conduct.”<sup>40</sup> Nor are “18 to 21 year olds...fully mature enough to anticipate future consequences.”<sup>41</sup> Furthermore, “profound neurodevelopmental growth continues even into a person’s mid to late twenties.”<sup>42</sup> The resolution cited to a study sponsored by the National Institute of Mental Health which tracked the brain development of 5,000 children and discovered their brains were not fully mature until at least 25 years of age.<sup>43</sup>

4. Evolving standards of decency strongly suggest Miller relief should be extended to the age of 21

Community standards of decency are relevant to an Eighth Amendment analysis. When *Roper* banned the death penalty for those under 18, it cited not only neuroscience, but a “national consensus” that offenders under 18 should not be

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<sup>39</sup> *Id.* (citing Jeffrey Arnett, *Reckless Behavior in Adolescence: A Developmental Perspective*, 12 Developmental Rev. 339, 343 (1992); Kathryn L. Modecki, *Addressing Gaps in the Maturity of Judgment Literature: Age Differences and Delinquency*, 32 L. & Hum. Behav. 78, 79 (2008) (“In general, the age curve shows crime rates escalating rapidly between ages 14 and 15, topping out between ages 16 and 20, and promptly deescalating.”)).

<sup>40</sup> *Id.* (citing Elizabeth S. Scott et al., *Young Adulthood as a Transitional Legal Category: Science, Social Change, and Justice Policy*, 85 Fordham L. Rev. 641, 644 (2016)).

<sup>41</sup> *Id.* (citing Laurence Steinberg et al., *Age Differences in Future Orientation and Delay Discounting*, 80 Child Dev. 28, 35 (2009)).

<sup>42</sup> *Id.* (citing Christian Beaulieu & Catherine Lebel, *Longitudinal Development of Human Brain Wiring Continues from Childhood into Adulthood*, 27 J. Neuroscience 31 (2011); Pfefferbaum et al., *supra* note 9).

<sup>43</sup> *Id.* (citing Dosenbach et al., *supra* note 9).

treated as full adults. *Roper* recognized that the national consensus had changed since 1988 when the Court declared, in *Thompson v. Oklahoma*, 487 U.S. 815 (1988), that the death penalty was unconstitutional *only* for those under 16.

The national consensus now recognizes that youth does not end at 18. The United States Sentencing Commission, for example, issued a report in 2017, *Youthful Offenders in the Federal System, Fiscal Years 2010 to 2015* (“The Youthful Offenders Report”) that affirms this view. The Commission, based on “recent case law and neuroscience research,” redefined “youthful offender” to include offenders “25 years old and younger.”

Traditionally, youthful offenders often have been defined as those under the age of 18, but for purposes of this study, the Commission has defined youthful offenders as a federal offender 25 years old or younger at the time of sentencing. The inclusion of young adults in the definition of youthful offenders is informed by recent case law and neuroscience research in which there is a growing recognition that people may not gain full reasoning skills and abilities until they reach age 25 on average.<sup>44</sup>

Multiple federal statutes now recognize that 20 year olds lack the full maturity of adulthood. The Foster Care Act of 2008, permits states to define “child” as “an individual . . . who has not attained 19, 20 or 21 years of age.” The Gun Control Act of 1968 prohibits individuals under age 21 from purchasing handguns. 18 U.S.C. §§ 922(b)(1), (c)(1). The National Minimum Drinking Age Act of 1984 prohibits those under 21 from purchasing alcohol. 23 U.S.C. §158.

State legislatures have responded to the advances in neuroscience by affording greater protections to youthful offenders who have passed their 18th

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<sup>44</sup> *The Youthful Offenders Report*, at \*5.

birthday. “[A]s of 2016, all fifty states and the District of Columbia recognized extended age jurisdiction for juvenile courts beyond the age of 18, in comparison to only 35 states in 2003.” *Cruz*, 2017 WL 3638176, at \*56. “Between 2016 and 2018, 5 states and 285 localities raised the age to buy cigarettes from 18 to 21.” *Id.* The majority of states now set 21 as the line at which children age out of foster care.<sup>45</sup> Other states that do not establish the line at 21, nevertheless set it above 18.<sup>46</sup> Vermont sets it at age 22.<sup>47</sup>

There are a plethora of nationwide initiatives designed to protect late adolescents who have passed their 18th birthday. “Young Adult Courts” have been created in San Francisco, CA (begun 2015 for age 18-25); Omaha, NE (up to age 25);

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<sup>45</sup> Alabama, Ala. Code § 38-7-2(1); Alaska, Alaska Stat, § 47.10.080(c); Arizona, Ariz. Rev.Stat. Ann. § 8-501(B); California, Cal. Welf. & Inst. Code § 303(a); Colorado, Colo. Rev.Stat. § 19-3-205(2)(a); Connecticut, Conn. Gen. Stat. Ann. § 17a-93(a); Delaware, Del. Code Ann. tit. 10, § 929(a); Washington, D.C., D.C. Code Ann. § 16-2303; Florida, Fla. Stat. Ann. § 39.013(2); Georgia, Ga. Code Ann. § 15-11-2(10)(c); Idaho, Idaho Code Ann. §§39-1202(3) & (9); Illinois, Ill. Comp. Stat. Ann. § 405/2-31(1); Indiana, Ind. Code Ann. §31-28-5.8-5(a); Kansas, Kan. Stat. Ann. § 38-2203(c); Kentucky, Ky. Rev. Stat. § 620.140(1)(d)-(e); Maryland, Md. Code Ann., Cts. & Jud. Proc. § 3-804(b); Michigan, Mich. Comp. Laws Ann. § 772.981-85; Minnesota, Minn. Stat. Ann. § 260C.451; Mo. Ann. Stat. §110.04 (12); Nebraska, Neb. Rev. Stat. Ann. §§ 43-905 & 43-4502; Nevada, Nev. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 432B.594; New Hampshire, N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 169-C:4; New Jersey, N.J. Stat. Ann. § 30:4C-2.3; New York, N.Y. Fam. Ct. Act § 1087(a); Ohio, Ohio Rev. Code Ann. §2151.81; Oregon, Or. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 419B.328; Pennsylvania, 42 Pa. Const. Stat. Ann. §6302; South Dakota, S.D. Codified Laws § 26-6-6.1; Tennessee, Tenn. Code Ann. §§37-1-102(4)(G) & 37-2-417(b); Texas, Tex. Fam. Code Ann. § 263.602; Virginia, Va. Code Ann. § 63.2-905.1; Washington, Wash. Rev. Code Ann. § 74.13.031(16); West Virginia, W. Va. Code Ann. § 49-2B-2(x); and Wyoming, Wyo. Stat. Ann. § 14-3-431(b).

<sup>46</sup> Maine, (age twenty), Maine Rev. Stat. tit. 22, §§ 4037-A(1) & (5); New Mexico, (age nineteen), N.M. Stat. Ann. § 32A-4-25.3; Wisconsin, (age nineteen), Wis. Stat. Ann. §48.355(4).

<sup>47</sup> Vt. Stat. Ann. tit. 33, § 4904 (age twenty-two).

Kalamazoo County, MI (begun in 2013 for age 17-20); Lockport City, NY; and New York, NY (begun 2016 for age 18-20). The *Youthful Offender Report* details probation/parole programs, programs led by prosecutors, community-based programs, hybrid programs, and prison programs all reflecting the national, nonpartisan recognition that late adolescents should not be subject to the full brunt of adult criminal penalties. *Id.* at \*25-29, 30-40.

Finally, the ABA Resolution mentioned above cites additional evidence that community standards have evolved, including some of the examples presented above.<sup>48</sup> In addition, the resolution notes that many rental car companies set minimum rental ages at 20 or 21, with higher rental fees for individuals under age 25.<sup>49</sup> Under the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA), the Federal Government considered individuals under the age of 23 legal dependents of their parents.<sup>50</sup> Relatedly, the Internal Revenue Service allows students under 24 to be

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<sup>48</sup> ABA Resolution, *supra* note 12 at 7-9.

<sup>49</sup> ABA Resolution, *supra* note 12, (citing *What are Your Age Requirements for Renting in the US and Canada*, Enterprise.com, <https://www.enterprise.com/en/help/faqs/car-rental-under-25.html> (last visited June 18, 2019); *Restrictions and Surcharges for Renters Under 25 Years of Age*, Budget.com, <https://www.budget.com/budgetWeb/html/en/common/agePopUp.html> (last visited June 18, 2019); *Under 25 Car Rental*, Hertz.com, [https://www.hertz.com/rentacar/misc/index.jsp?targetPage=Hertz\\_Renting\\_to\\_Drive rs\\_Under\\_25.jsp](https://www.hertz.com/rentacar/misc/index.jsp?targetPage=Hertz_Renting_to_Drive rs_Under_25.jsp) (last visited June 18, 2019)).

<sup>50</sup> ABA Resolution *supra* note 12, (citing *Dependency Status*, Federal Student Aid, <https://studentaid.ed.gov/sa/fafsa/fillingout/dependency> (last visited Sept. 21, 2017). 59 (last visited June 18, 2019)).

dependents for tax purposes and the Affordable Care Act allowed individuals under 26 to remain on their parents' health insurance.<sup>51</sup>

5. The result is that it would violate the Eighth Amendment to sentence someone who was 20 at the time of the offense to life without the possibility of parole.

In conclusion, based on both current neuroscience and contemporary understandings, this Court should not sentence James, or any other offender who was 20 years of age at the time of the offense, to a sentence of life or it would be unconstitutionally cruel and unusual in violation of the Eighth Amendment.

*B. A life sentence would not take seriously the mitigating qualities of youth combined with James' history for mental illness.*

All of the arguments above equally support a sentence to less than life in this specific case based on the role that youth had in the offense, separate and apart from any Eighth Amendment analysis. Sentencing guideline § 5H1.1 specifically provides that youth "may be relevant in determining whether a departure is warranted, if considerations based on age, either individually or in combination with other offender characteristics, are present to an unusual degree and distinguish the case from the typical cases covered by the guidelines." In addition, the guidelines specifically provide that mental conditions "may be relevant in determining whether a departure is warranted, if such conditions, individually or in

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<sup>51</sup> ABA Resolution (citing 26 U.S.C. § 152 (2008); 42 U.S.C. § 300gg-14 (2017); *Dependents and Exemptions* 7, I.R.S, <https://www.irs.gov/faqs/filing-requirements-statusdependents-exemptions/dependents-exemptions/dependents-exemptions-7> (last visited June 18, 2019)).

combination with other offender characteristics, are present to an unusual degree and distinguish the case from the typical case covered by the guidelines.”<sup>52</sup>

The following summary is excerpted from Dr. Cohen’s assessment of James:

The above detailed review of Mr. Fields records indicates longstanding, severe difficulties with loss of emotional and behavioral control when in situations where he has felt stressed by having been challenged, threatened, or singled out. The primary goal of all of the pharmacologic, psychotherapeutic, and educational interventions that he has received since early childhood has been to help him to achieve greater self-control when he finds himself in such situations. He also has demonstrated some longstanding cognitive distortions when in such situations, including a tendency to externalize the nature of his difficulties, becoming angry and aggressive toward the people around him, whom he has seen as threatening him in some way.<sup>53</sup>

Dr. Cohen reported that if James presented the same childhood symptoms today as he did when he was 7 years of age in 2004, the current Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders would have led to a diagnosis of disruptive mood dysregulation disorder (DMDD). DMDD is characterized by the presence of very unstable moods “chronic, daily irritability along with superimposed acute, severe tantrums or anger outburst with minimal provocation.”<sup>54</sup> Dr. Cohen noted that in one study, when presented with a series of ambiguous facial expressions, individuals with DMDD were “more likely to see anger in the faces than were control subjects, suggesting that they are prone to experience more ‘hostile bias attribution’ (i.e., a greater tendency to see a threat) than do other individuals.”<sup>55</sup>

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<sup>52</sup> U.S.S.G. § 5H1.3.

<sup>53</sup> Ex. A at 31.

<sup>54</sup> *Id.*

<sup>55</sup> *Id.* at 32.

The combination of James' age and mental conditions would warrant a sentence of less than life on their own. But this Court must also consider the effect of the childhood trauma that James experienced, growing up with a single parent who was in a wheelchair, the knowledge that his father was killed in an accident before he was born, and that his grandfather had murdered his grandmother. “[I]t is clear that adverse childhood experiences have a profound, proportionate, and long-lasting effect on emotional state, whether measured by depression or suicide attempts, by protective unconscious devices like somatization and dissociation, or by self-help attempts that are misguidedly addressed solely as long-term health risks.”<sup>56</sup> Childhood trauma is strongly linked to mental and physical health problems over the lifespan. “It negatively impacts brain development, cognitive development, learning, social-emotional development, the ability to develop secure attachments to others, and physical health; it is also associated with a shortened lifespan . . . A considerable body of research demonstrates that children suffer the most severe, long-lasting, and harmful effects when trauma exposure begins early in life . . . .”<sup>57</sup>

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<sup>56</sup> Vincent J. Felitti & Robert F. Anda, *The Relationship of Adverse Childhood Experiences to Adult Medical Disease, Psychiatric Disorders, and Sexual Behavior: Implications for Healthcare* 7, in *The Hidden Epidemic: The Impact of Early Life Trauma* (R. Lanius & E. Vermetten, eds., 2009), [http://www.acestudy.org/yahoo\\_site\\_admin/assets/docs/LaniusVermetten\\_FINAL\\_826-09.12892303.pdf](http://www.acestudy.org/yahoo_site_admin/assets/docs/LaniusVermetten_FINAL_826-09.12892303.pdf).

<sup>57</sup> Jessica Dym Bartlett & Kathryn Steber, *How to Implement Trauma-Informed Care to Build Resilience to Childhood Trauma*, Child Trends, <https://www.childtrends.org/publications/how-to-implement-trauma-informed-care-to-build-resilience-to-childhood-trauma> (last visited June 18, 2019).

Critically, there is reason for hope. The reason adolescent behavior must be judged differently is because “predictions about adolescents’ future character and behavior based on assessments made prior to maturation amount to little more than speculation.”<sup>58</sup> There is an “absence of proof that assessments of adolescent behavior will remain stable into adulthood [which] invites unreliable…sentencing based on faulty appraisals of character and future conduct.”<sup>59</sup> In other words, given James’ age and state of brain development, it would be speculation to assume that he would make the same decision in the future.

Further, James’ past history suggests that when he is medicated, he is able to control his moods and anger. The medications he has been taking while incarcerated since August 12, 2017 have successfully controlled his symptoms, although also giving him a flat affect. Therefore, if this court agrees that a sentence less than life is appropriate, a condition of supervised release requiring James to participate in mental health treatment and comply with the recommendations of his treatment providers should help assure the Court that James would not commit another offense in the future.

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<sup>58</sup> Ex. B at 5.

<sup>59</sup> *Id.* (citing Brief for the American Psychological Association and the Missouri Psychological Association as Amici Curiae Supporting Respondent, *supra* note 2, at 24).

**III. The nature and circumstances of the offense reflect the immaturity, irresponsibility, and impetuousness of James' adolescence combined with his mental health diagnoses.**<sup>60</sup>

By the time James drove his car into the crowd on the afternoon of August 12<sup>th</sup>, he had been sleep-deprived, dehydrated by the hot weather, fatigued by walking, yelled at by counter-protesters, and had urine thrown on him. He was a person ill-equipped to handle such a situation. He had never before been in an uncontrolled crowd situation, and did not have the emotional tools or maturity to react to what confronted him, nor had he been taking medication for his underlying mental health conditions.

Taking a step back, James was not the organizer of the Unite the Right rally held on August 12, 2017. He was not part of any group that planned to attend. While James had absolutely previously posted racist and pro-Hitler comments and photographs to social media accounts, he was never a member of any alt-right or white supremacist organizations. He came alone, with no plan other than to hear some speakers that he followed on Twitter.

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<sup>60</sup> The following information is intended to supplement the summary of the offense conduct contained in paragraphs 4-15, with particular focus on the events that occurred immediately before Fields drove his car into the crowd on Fourth Street, S.E., at approximately 1:53 p.m. on August 12, 2017. Much of the information referenced is found in the “Heaphy Report,” Independent Review of the 2017 Protest Events in Charlottesville, Virginia. <https://www.policefoundation.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/12/Charlottesville-Critical-Incident-Review-2017.pdf>. Also, much of it was introduced at Fields’ trial in Charlottesville Circuit Court in November 2018.

Before the Unite the Right rally, he had never attended a political event of any kind—or really any event involving a large crowd. After finding out on Thursday that he could take off work that weekend, he left his apartment in Ohio on Friday evening, and drove straight through the night. After arriving in Charlottesville around 2:00 A.M, he parked at the McDonald's and napped and played video games. At some point on Saturday morning he drove to the Waffle House and ate breakfast. He then returned to the McDonald's parking lot at the corner of Preston Avenue and Ridge-McIntire Street. Although the rally was not supposed to start until noon, James saw that people were walking toward the rally site and followed suit. He was wearing a white polo shirt and khakis, the unofficial attire of the alt-right protestors.

James was in Emancipation Park<sup>61</sup> with the alt-right protestors when the police declared an unlawful assembly and dispersed the crowd. Forcing the alt-right protestors out of the park exacerbated the violence as they were pushed into confrontation with the Antifa counter-protesters. After a morning of yelling, fights, tear gas, and fear, the alt-right protestors and the counter-protesters dispersed in various directions in downtown Charlottesville. James followed a group that walked to McIntire Park where an impromptu rally was supposed to occur, but by the time James arrived that group had dispersed.

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<sup>61</sup> Because it is referred to in all the case documents as Emancipation Park, that is the name that will be used in this memorandum although it has since been renamed Market Street Park.

On the way from Emancipation Park to McIntire Park, James met three other people walking the same direction. They agreed to walk together for safety's sake on the way back downtown from McIntire Park. Since James' car was closest, he offered to drive everyone else back to their vehicles. After dropping off two of the people at the Jefferson School on 4<sup>th</sup> Street, N.W., James drove to the Market Street parking garage to drop off the third person.

James had never been to Charlottesville before, and he had relied on his cell phone for directions. After dropping off the last person, he entered "Maumee, Ohio" into his Google Maps application. Confusion ensued. The directions instructed him to continue straight, traveling west on Market Street right past Emancipation Park and eventually coming to the intersection of Preston Avenue and Ridge-Market Street (near the McDonald's where he had parked) where he would turn south and come to I-64. But unbeknownst to Google Maps, the police had left a wooden sawhorse barricade blocking traffic at the intersection of Market Street and 4<sup>th</sup> Street, N.E., so James could not continue west on Market Street. At the same time, the barricade that the police had put to block the entrance to Fourth Street, N.E., had been moved to the side, leaving that street unobstructed.

James turned down Fourth Street and crossed the Downtown Mall. Three other vehicles had turned down Fourth Street in the minutes before he took that route. It was coincidentally, in these exact minutes, that two crowds of counter-protesters converged on Water Street blocking the intersection. As James pulled up at the bottom of the street, two other cars were ahead of him, unable to proceed

because of the crowd. The third vehicle (a truck) had pulled off to the right of the street to wait. It was then that the crowd of counter-protesters began marching northward on 4<sup>th</sup> Street.

James was not driving around looking for counter-protesters or anyone else to injure. But he did back up his vehicle and then made the impulsive, angry, and aggressive decision to deliberately drive his car into the gathering crowd. Interviewed immediately after the event, James told police that he was “scared” and that he thought people were “attacking him.” He thought that the two cars parked ahead of him on Fourth Street were being “swarmed” by the crowd and that he was next. PSR ¶¶ 11-12. In reality, of course, he was not being attacked, just as the occupants of the two cars ahead of him were not being attacked. Despite that he may have felt trapped, in fact there were no vehicles behind him and he could have backed up and driven away without further incident.

Dr. Cohen’s report explains that James has a lifetime history of “outbursts of impulsive aggression when feeling stressed.” Ex. A at 2. The most mature, stable personalities would have been tested by the events of August 12. The scene was absolute chaos, lasting several hours, involving hundreds of people, spread out over the entire downtown area, and with authorities seemingly having no control over the situation. There were helicopters overhead, smoke grenades and tear gas in the air, police shouting through bullhorns, numerous acts of public violence overlooked by the police, insults and anti-Semitic chants endlessly repeated, and firearms displayed and discharged. James’ impetuousness and bad decision making was

exacerbated in this environment. Of course it must be said plainly that none of this excuses what he did.

IV. **The Court should impose this sentence to run concurrently to the sentence that will be imposed in the state.**

James will be sentenced for his state convictions in Charlottesville Circuit Court on July 15, 2019, following this sentencing in federal court. As this Court knows, the state jury recommended a sentence of life plus 419 years and \$480,000 in fines. As a practical matter, because the parties intend for James to serve whatever sentence this Court imposes in federal custody before serving any state sentence, the state sentence is the one that the Virginia Department of Corrections will interpret for whether or not his state sentence is consecutive or concurrent to his federal sentence. It is also appropriate for the state sentencing judge to make that call because this case was tried in the City of Charlottesville before James pled guilty to these federal charges. To ensure that nothing impedes the state judge from making decision, and consistent with U.S.S.G. § 5G1.3(3), the “sentence for the instant offense shall be imposed to run concurrently to the anticipated term of imprisonment” in the state.

**CONCLUSION**

To impose a life sentence in this case would require the court to focus almost exclusively on the seriousness of the offense to the exclusion of all other sentencing factors this Court must consider in determining a sentence for James.

James committed a terrible crime and deserves a harsh punishment. This Court must weigh that uncontested fact against other mitigating factors—

particularly his youth, his traumatic childhood, and his mental illness. James did not come to Charlottesville with any plan to commit an act of violence. In the space of only a few minutes, caught in circumstances he did not intend to create, he acted in an aggressive and impulsive manner consistent with his mental health history and his age. In a matter of seconds he caused irreparable harm for which there is no excuse. But this Court can understand his actions, without excusing them, as symptomatic of transient immaturity, and not consider them to be predictive of who he might be in the future with time and medication.

No amount of punishment imposed on James can repair the damage he caused to dozens of innocent people. But this Court should find that retribution has limits. A sentence of life imprisonment would be greater than necessary to comply with the sentencing factors listed in 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a)(2).

Respectfully submitted,

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### **CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I hereby certify that on June 21, 2019, I electronically filed the foregoing with the Clerk of Court using the CM/ECF system, which will send a notification of such filing (ECF) to all parties of record

/s Lisa M. Lorish  
Lisa M. Lorish  
Assistant Federal Public Defender